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VELOS 17
Made in England

R. Frewin

A TREATISE OF A Consumption, AND THE VENEREAL DISEASE: THE Signs or Symptoms OF THE *VENEREAL INFECTION*; WITH Various Methods of Cure.

By *T. NEDHAM*, Surgeon.

Experientia eſt Medicinæ Anima.

LONDON:
Printed for the Author, and are to be Sold at his Houſe, the *Surgeon's Sign*, in *Martlet-Court*, in *Bow-ſtreet*, in *Covent-Garden*; and *Eliz. Harris*, at the *Harrow*, in *Little-Britain*. 1700.

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24 FEB 1938
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To the HONOURED,

Capt. *THO. WARREN*,

One of His

Majesty's Commanders,

FOR THE

SEA-SERVICE.

Good SIR,

HAving had the Honour, as well as the Happiness, for these Four Years past, all the Time I

was at Sea, to be your Surgeon, in His Majeſty's Ships, the *Monk*, and *Windſor*, as an Acknowledgement of the many Favours, I have receiv'd from you, I humbly beg leave to Dedicate this ſmall Treatiſe to you.

Sir, It is a difficult Matter, for all that know you, to ſay, whether your Goodneſs, Courage, or Care be greateſt.

As to your Goodneſs, your Friends, Relations, Officers, Sailors, Priſoners, Menial Servants,

Servants, and private Enemies, I have ſeen and known, ſufficiently to taſte thereof.

As to your Courage among others, that Action at *Camarett* Bay, where you Commanded the *Monk*, will for ever ſpeak for you; when all your Decks were cover'd with Blood, and the poor ſhatter'd Remains of dead Bodies: Your inimitable *Courage* then, like Lightning, ſtruck ſuch a Spirit and Life through all your Men, as made them eager, even to engage the Stone-

Walls, which ſecured the Enemy from them: And you like a Second *Alexander*, as one of the Admirals was pleaſed to ſtyle you, for that Day's Action; or rather *Hannibal*, would have broke your Way through Rocks and Piles of Stone, to ſerve your Country.

As to your Care, you have been pleas'd to make your ſelf a perfect Slave to it, early and late; remarking ſtill all Action, during our tedious Voyage.

In a Word, His Majeſty can never want a Faithful, Good, Brave, and Careful Commander while you live, to ſerve him. And that all I have here mentioned of you, is perfect Truth, and not Flattery; the frequent Subject of other Mens Dedications, I defie, Envy it ſelf, to maintain the Contrary.

Go on, *Good Sir*, and may you be proſperous in all your Undertakings; may you meet with a ſuitable Reward here for all your juſt, uſeful and painful Services, and in

Heaven hereafter, an immortal and incorruptible Seat of Glory, is the hearty Wish of,

Your most Humble,

and most Obliged Servant,

to Command,

T. NEDHAM.

TO

TO THE READER.

THE enſuing Lines, on a Conſumption, *are the Subject of what I have drawn from Ten Years Experience and Obſervation.*

I am ſenſible, that there muſt be many Errors contained therein, there being not a Syllable in the whole Peice corrected by any Perſon whatſoever.

To the Reader.

I expect no Quarter from the Generality of the Physicians, Surgeons, *and* Apothecaries, *on the Account of my publickly telling the World, that I had a Medicine, a few Doses whereof would Cure the* Venereal Distemper, *when confirmed, without Flaxing: However, what I say, is Truth, and Matter of Fact, as is confirmed by daily Experience.*

The industrious Dr. Colbatch *tells us, in one of his Books, that he designs to publish a particular Tract of Consumptions; and that he hath cured many with Acids, either manifest or inve-*

inveloped; but, I believe, moſtly with the latter: For, I find by Experience, that moſt hot Ingredients, either temperate or extream, as Symptoms and Conſtitutions indicate, are moſt effectual in a Pthiſis *or* Conſumption.

Whereas, in the Flying Poſt, *I have often mentioned a Medicine, about Six Doſes whereof would Cure the* Venereal Diſtemper, *when confirmed as effectually, as with the moſt ſtrict and regular Courſe of Salivation; and often where that ſhould fail, drinking a Dyet-drink afterwards, without Fluxing, Danger,*

ger, or Confinement, I resolved to write something of it here, in order to give a short Account of the Medicine, and in what other Distempers it is most effectual.

It works chiefly upwards, and often downwards by Stool; sometimes by Sweat, at other times again plentifully by Urine; in about Two Hours time the Operation of the Medicine is generally over, and the Person that takes it may go Abroad, if the Weather be any thing favourable.

It

It cures all manner of Scabs, or inveterate Breakings out of the Body, old Ulcers, or running Sores in any part of the Body; it takes away most Pains of the Limbs, tho' of many Years continuance; cures the King's Evil, the Scurvy in its highest degree, the Dropsie, and ill Habits of Body; for it cleanses and purifies the whole Mass of Blood in a most powerful manner, and cures many lasting and languishing Distempers, not yielding to most other Medicines.

I would not be understood, that I look'd upon Fluxing *as an*

an ineffectual Course for the Cure of the Venereal Distemper *when confirm'd, but daily take the same Measures my self, with those whose Affairs will permit them to be closely confin'd, and are desirous of it; on the other Hand, I daily Cure People without* Fluxing, *or* Confinement, *and some few where once or twice Fluxing hath fail'd.*

When very Young, my Genius inclined me to the Study and Practice of Physick *and* Surgery, *and early met with great Advantages from the plentiful*

Pra-

Practiſe of both, under an Experienced Maſter, late Surgeon *of St.* Thomas's *Hoſpital; and if* Surgeons *may not be allow'd to employ their* Thoughts *and* Study *in the* Practiſe *of* Phyſick, *I would then know how* His MAJESTY's Ships, *and our* Merchants *theirs, muſt be taken Care of, on which the* Wealth *and* Glory *of this* Kingdom *depends.*

To make a truly Accompliſh'd and Thorough-pac'd Phyſician, *he ought to live Two Years in the Houſe of ſome* Apothecary, *to*

to acquaint himself with all Manner of Drugs *and* Medicines, *Simple and Compound, and the dispensative Part of* Physick, *before he goes to the* University; *so will his Study there, and Reading on* Diseases *and* Medicines, *be more useful and advantageous to him: For want of such an* Introduction *thither, when they come from thence at first amongst us to Practise, what odd and indifferent* Prescripts *do they generally form for their* Patients; *such as a* Concordantia Discordantiarum, *that every* Apothecary's Boy, *behind their Backs,*

Backs, ſhall ſmile, and readily point at.

The Life *of* Man *is too ſhort, eſpecially for a* Phyſician, *that would be uſeful and ſerviceable to Mankind in his Practiſe, to expend his Time on any Thing elſe, but the Knowledge of the* Fabrick *of* Humane Bodies, Diſeaſes, Medicines, *and* ſtrict Obſervations *thereon: 'Tis not the Extremity of* Learning, *or being a great* Philoſopher, *that makes a Man the better* Phyſician. *The moſt learned Man bred up in the* Law, *is not always the beſt* Lawyer; *or in* Di-

Divinity, *the best* Divine; *and he that values himself on that alone, in my* Opinion, *is no better than a learned* Blockhead, *and well-read* Fool.

I would not be thought to undervalue Learning, *but with due Reverence and Submission bow my* Head *to every* Master *thereof; of all that want it, I admire it most; and that very small Portion I have of* School-Learning *my self, teaches me better Manners than to speak irreverently of it. I should never enough lament the Want of a greater Perfection therein, did*

I conſolate my ſelf with the Thoughts, that what I miſt of in that, I had abundantly made uſe in the Practiſe *and* Experience *in my* Profeſſion.

The moſt Learned Man *bred up in the* Study *of* Phyſick, *without a true Notion of* Method *in* Practiſe, Medicines *and* Diſeaſes *joined with* Experience, *is but the greater* Inſtrument *of* Miſchief; *for his* Learning *gives him an unqueſtionable* Character, *and whole Droves of* Miſcarriages *ſhall not be able to leſſen it.*

The

To the Reader.

The Management *of* Chronick Diſtempers *is the true* Touchſtone *of a* Phyſician, *to be well acquainted with the* Force *and* Vertue *of* Antimony, Steel, Opium, Mercury, Vitriol, Jeſuits Powder, Spices, *and other* Eaſtern Drugs, *to be thoroughly Experienced in the* Knowledge *of what they will do, and what they will not do: All which are like* Violins *in the* Hands *of ſeveral* Men, *where all are not equally alike* Maſters. *Among the unquainted* Error *will be endleſs, the* Diſtemper, Indication, Conſtitution, Medicine,

cine, Preparation, Quantity *and* Time, *being of ſo great* Moment. *The* Ingenuity *of a good* Phyſician *is not ſo evident in his Treatment of Acute* Diſeaſes, *many of which have a uſual* Stage *and* Termination, *either in* Health *or* Death, *whether there be any* Phyſick *adminiſter'd or no; but in* Chronick *or* Languiſhing Diſtempers, *of a long Continuance, the* Caſe *is otherwiſe; and whatever* Phyſician (*though never ſo* Learned) *is not generally* ſucceſsful *therein, where the* Diſeaſe *ſhall be curable, may be reputed to be*

an

To the Reader.

an ingenious, well-bred Gen
tleman, *and know almost eve*
ry Thing, *but his own* Busi-
nefs.

BOOKS

A TREATISE OF Conſumption, &c.

The INTRODUCTION.

IF to ſave a *Roman* Citizen of old was eſteemed ſo meritorious, as to be gratified with Freedom of the Empire, and thoſe glorious Immunities of thoſe famed SOCIETIES, as the *Roman* Hiſtorians relate at large, it cannot be leſs deſerving for Phyſicians, at all times, to redeem the Captiv'd from the Chains of Diſeaſes, and looſe them from thoſe Bonds, which have been ever inveterate Oppreſſors of Humane Nature.

ture. I do not believe any Man ſo intentionally miſchievous in Practice; and am unwilling to think any Man ſo negligent, as to pick Straws; or with *Domitian*, to catch Flies, when the Screecks of a Diſtreſſed calls to withhold the ready and prepared Hand, from cutting his Throat: No, it rather proceeds from thoſe various Hypotheſes, and different Theorems Men make to themſelves, in all Ages; and thereby erect too frequently the Structure on a Foundation of Blood, and the Sculls of Men, than any Proficiency in that Science, that has the Body of Man for its Object, in order to the Preſervation of the ſame: For, certainly the Doctrines of ſo many Volumes of Ages are ſo inſufficient from anſwering the Phænomena of Nature, that they are rather Promoters of Quarels, and made the Philoſophers die old in Controverſie; than produce the leaſt Peace or Eaſe to Nature, to tell us of Four Elements and thoſe *Principia quibus nihil eſt Prius*; and at the ſame time to allow a Tranſmutation, *viz.* one Element to be changeable into another, is to allow of one only

only Element; which if it may be yet changed into ſomething elſe, it is not before; it is not then certainly a *Principium*, the Mutability arguing ſome other Original beſides it ſelf. Principles by the known Rules of the Schools, are not to be multiplied; nor can they, ſince they muſt be found abroad, and exiſting otherwhere than in the Brains of fanciful Men: Why, without torturing of our Brains, may we not take one for all? Why not with *Thales Mileſius*, may we not as well think Water the Cauſe and Fountain of all Things, becauſe, even like the Soul of the World, it pervades the Univerſe, and penetrates the moſt intimate Receſſes of Nature? If you ſay 'tis too much a Fluid to conſtitute ſuch concreted Bodies as we ſee, and the various Species that are in the World, you may know that the moſt refined Water is not without a Capacity of producing a ſolid Body and Concreſcence; for you cannot diſtil it ſo long, but it ſhall ſhew you Sabulous and Topaceous Grains; which by the Rule of Addition, may make Mountains, or Rocks, or Gems, or any ſolid Body,

you can imagine, to be compact, or ſubſtantial in the vulgar Account. What may not be ſaid of Fire next quick to Lightning? What ſtupendious and amazing Effects does it produce, making a craſs Body, as Gold, and other ſolid Mettals fluid. And then again, a Fluid by its Power on many Objects become compact, and firm, and ſolid to a Reſiſtance of the Touch; to Inſects, it renews Life, and reſtores Nature; and a thouſand Advantages it brings to the Being of Things, which are not very eaſily intelligible. Wherefore, *Plato* allows it a Pyranide Form always aſpiring to the Gods from whence it came. And *Cicero* will have the Soul Light like Fire, that it may aſcend to Heaven; yet, glorious as it is, and how wonderful ſoever it is in its Operations; yet we know for certain, there is no ſuch ſtated Species in the World: It is a Creature of every Day and Moment, and nothing more than a Confluence of Minute Parts put into a quick and nimble Motion. The many Objections againſt the other remaining Elements, are as irreſiſtible as Sence and Demonſtration

ſtration can make them: And no leſs material are the Scruples about the Four firſt Qualities and Temperaments ariſing from them; which Qualities have, it ſeems, been ſubſtantial enough for the *Galeniſts* to erect their Quaternion of Humours, and by a ſucceſſive Miſtake impos'd upon the World their own Habits, acting by ſuch Notions only as might by Speculative Deductions ariſe there from. Hence it is, that your Specificks have had their Value, being look'd on as the only Adæquate to cope with thoſe various Humours in the Body, which by reaſon of their ſeveral aſſign'd Appartments, have gotten diſtinct Appellations, when, in Truth, it is one and the ſame Thing preſented in a different Figure and Change of Shape, occaſion'd by the Shape of the Receptacle, in which it lies, or elſe the Figure of the Ducts through which it paſſes: Nor is it any wonder, that the Blood in the Large and Capillary Veſſels ſhould preſent it ſelf under the Aſpect of Purple or Red; and yet by Vertue of ſeveral Percolations become Flegm or Choler, or the like; when

thereby the Figure of the Fibres thereof are changed, and conſequently reflect a Colour far different from what it was before. I ſay, we need wonder at this no more, than in the Conſecutive Colours of Leaves that run the ſeveral Stages of Nature; or of Cloaths that have the Advantage of Art to make them what they are. 'Tis not without good Authority atteſted, that a blind Man with a Touch of his Finger, could diſtinguiſh the Nicities of Colours, on the Superficies of any Body; and was abundantly recompenſed in the Loſs of his Retina, by the Excellency of another Senſory. We are ſure, whatever may be thought of this Man, that in the Ant of Dying ſuch Things are uſed as contract or dilate, without ſpeaking of any other Diviſion, and thereby making more or leſs room, or ſpace between the Threads of the Cloath, muſt thereby cauſe a Smoothneſs or Roughneſs, and conſequently afford more or leſs place to Shade and Light, as the Figure of the Thing neceſſarily requires. And therefore, ſince Nature is one intire undivided Being,

though

though on the account of Place, ſhe acquires different Aſpects; the Mangling of her in Speculation muſt be Butcherly in Practice, and very hazardous to the Being of Man. As for Inſtance, were I to preſcribe according to thoſe Rules a Phlegmagogue, I muſt conſider the Paſſages to the Head are tedious, and the Burthen to be brought from thence heavy and difficult; in order whereunto I order *Coloquintida*, *Scammony*, or ſome other Elaterious Medicine, which I muſt be ſure is ſtout enough to bring thence the Oppreſſor, againſt which the Complaint is made; and what, after all the Catalogue of thoſe Things we call Phlegm-purgers, do we ſee but a violent Contortion of the Membranes, which by reaſon of their Twiſtings and Strainings, pour forth great Quantities of Serum, the better part of Life, the Viſcous Phlegm ſtill remaining behind, and may have this Motto infix'd on it, *Veſtigia nulla retrorſum.* True it is, that in Headaches that proceed from Plethora's, or any violent Impulſe of the Blood through the Carotidæ, where the Serum is not much

much changed, nor grown lentiſcent, 'tis very uſual to receive Benefit and Eaſe only by Depletion of the Veſſels; which amounts to no more than the thruſting away the moſt neceſſary Force out of a beſieged City; becauſe, forſooth, they make too much Noiſe, and diſturb thoſe who would die ſleeping and unawares: For, as 'tis ſaid before, the Serum being ſo precious a Part of Life leaves being purged forth all other Parts, to which it was a Vehicle immoveable and defenceleſs, and *Funus Tacitum* behind it: And by too ſad Experience, 'tis known many, even after moderate Purgation, have not only been left too obnoxious to the Circumambient, but altogether uncapable of Cure for thoſe Diſtempers they labour'd under, 'twere too great a Task for me to oppoſe my ſelf againſt all the Sons of Art; That were for a ſingle Perſon to wage War with the whole World but in the Name of Peace; would I know ſince that a Diarrhæa is in it ſelf a Diſeaſe, and that very often irrefragable and fatal: How it comes to be a Remedy by Art, and where

thoſe

thoſe Humours are to be found, which we pretend to bring forth of the Body by ſuch Operations; the not conſidering this has ſlain his Thouſands and Ten Thouſands: And 'twere to be wiſh'd, the whole Tribe of Purgers, ſome few for the firſt Paſſages excepted, were by common Conſent, either baniſh'd the World, or deſtin'd only to the Uſe of Brutes, which are leſs dear to Heaven, than Mankind is; nor does the Error terminate in the Hydragogues, and thoſe other Boutefeus to the Body, but diffuſes it ſelf in the Alterants, and whole Courſe of Practice. That Diſeaſes are to be cured by Contraries, is neither true, nor intelligible, though the conſtant Maxim of almoſt all Ages, nay; though we ſhould be content to take the immediate Cauſe for the Effect, 'tis not reconcilable to Reaſon or Experience; for we are not only ignorant in the *Ratio formalis* of Diſeaſes, but as much, if not more, in the Energetical Power of Medicines that are Relatives to them: For, as a good Author ſays, 'We know not the Vertue of the ſmal-'leſt Herb that grows, nor the Rea-

ſon

'ſon of that which is a common Life 'among us; for Heat, and Cold, and 'Dryneſs, and Moiſture, which are De-'grees given to Herbs, as well as Tem-'peraments of Bodies, are the ultimate 'Effects. And ſo far remote Qualities from the firſt Cauſe, as that we want *Ariadnes Clew* to lead us through the Meander, and to the Primary Cauſes, from whence thoſe ſaid Qualities do proceed; and for that Reaſon alone, and becauſe of ſuch an Indication as is perceptible only by Senſe: For any Man to direct the Antidote contrary, and diametrically oppoſite in the firſt Notion to that Quality repreſented, is not only the Way to run the Riſque of Diſreputation, with a *Re infecta*, as to the Cure, but very often the Hazard of the Patient's Well-being and Life.

And that this may yet more appear, let us argue it in a Caſe or two that are obvious, and illuſtrating this Point to the meaneſt and moſt ordinary Capacity. And,

Firſt, As to Manual Operations, a Phlegmon is a Tumour with Inflammation

tion, where, by reaſon of the great Plenty of Blood reſtrain'd, we perceive an unuſual Heat, even like Burning; as when a Member is too near a Fire, the firſt Sign here of Indication is Heat, affecting the Senſe; for, we cannot only ſee the Inflammation, and angry Colour, but at the leaſt Touch perceive an extravagant and moſt intenſe Heat, and, that before we conſider any other Quality of the Tumour: Wherefore, according to the ſaid Poſition in this Caſe, we ought to apply ſuch Things as are directly oppoſite to this Inflammation; and thoſe in an abſtracted Notion muſt be Coolers, and nothing elſe, and then the Energy of thoſe Coolers muſt appear, either by repelling this Humour into the Veſſels, that it may no more affect our Sences with the Quality, which we call Heat, in the aforeſaid Part. Or,

Secondly, It muſt appear in digeſting and extracting this included Matter, and ſo leave the Part ulcerous, which requires all the Intentions to heal and unite again, which yet anſwers not the Poſi-

Position, becauſe the Digeſtion required for this Purpoſe increaſeth the Heat to ſome Degrees, there remaining no other poſſible Means beſides evacuating this Humour by Evaporation, which cannot be done by cold Stupes and Baths, other then what we have mentioned before, we muſt conclude, that reiterating this Tumour, is in anſwer to the firſt Indication. Now if I repel back, or reiterate into the Veſſels this before ſtagnating Humour, I taint the Blood with Corruption, and entail a ſoft Deſtruction at leaſt on the Patient; for, with the Blood it fares as with the Limbs, *Pars vivens mortuæ conſortis impatiens eſſe ſolet*; there can be no Agreement, no intimate Mixture betwixt them: The wounded Deer ſhall not mix with the Herd, leaſt it hazard the Deſtruction of the whole Body. There are Thouſands now living, that owe their Cachexys to ſuch a male Treatment and Practice; if they remove the preſent Evil, they bring in far worſe Inhabitants than before: And like cruel Stateſmen in a Commonwealth, multiply a grievous Burthen, and diffuſe it

as

as an equal Torture to all, which before was very containable and supportable enough by any one Member or Person. 'Tis no less Art in a Physician to provide for a future Health, than to deliver from the Jaws of a present impending Death; nay, it is more desirable to die at once, than see Death and feel it every Day, and that for sore lingring Years together, *Vivens videnſque perit*, sets the House always in Mourning, and brings that not over-lov'd Spectacle, a Coffin, into their Sight many Years before the Grave: These *Ignoramus*'s, however they came to have the Liberty of Killing, have yet no Licence for Torture and Cruelty: 'Tis far beyond their Commission thus to play the boundless Executioners, and Curst-like *Indians*, that poyson for Months and Years at their Pleasure: I say, most of the Cachexies owe themselves to this sort of Practice, which is a Possession like that of other Devils, to be cured by our Prayers, that they may enter into Swine only, and be hurried to their *Exit* by choaking.

The next Inſtance, concerning this Poſition of curing Diſeaſes by their Contraries, ſhall be Phyſiological, *viz.* a præternatural Heat of the Body, I mean ſuch as is perceived by us in Fevers, *&c.* where it is uſually attended by Vomitings, Diarrhæa's, great Drought, Inquietudes, and Soreneſs of Bones, and the like: Notwithſtanding which diſmal Concomitants, which have one and the ſame Cauſe and Parent, though more immediate with the Heat, and very often appear as ſoon and as manifeſt as the Heat it ſelf; yet, becauſe upon the Touch of the Fleſh, we find ſome intenſe Warmneſs, and upon the Touch of the Pulſe, we find the Stroaks nimbler and faſter than before; we preſently conclude, the Blood enkindled, the Houſe is on fire; and therefore, by all means, this Fire ought to be extinguiſh'd, and put out by its contrary, a (Cooler) this Pathognommick of Heat has made ſo great an Impreſs on almoſt all Men, that this far-fetch'd Accident of Heat is admitted into all their Definitions of Fevers; 'tis a *Calor accenſus*, cries one; 'tis *Calor præternaturalis*

ralis in corde, cries another; a *Sanguis ebbulliens*, ſays the third, and a *Luctus internus*, ſuch an Effervency as is cauſed between Spirit of Wine and *Aqua fortis*, or between Vegetatives and Acids, which cauſes a Hiſſing, a Smoak and a Heat, the Chymiſt defines it to be. Now, for Mercy's ſake, what Satisfaction can this be for an enquiring Man, when he finds a Definition made up of poor Accidents, and ſuch too as are common and incident to many other Cauſes; and not only to Diſeaſes, but to the State of Health and Encraſie: For, certainly a Man that walks ſtoutly at any time, but the ſpace of few Hours, ſhall be unavoidably attended with many Symptoms common to a Feveriſh Body, his Pulſe ſhall be far more rapid, his Fleſh extreamly hot, his Muſcles much fatigued, and his Colour for the moſt part increaſed to the Degree of Beauty; and yet this Man is moſt improperly ſaid to be in a Fever: No, not ſo much as a Diary-again-immerſion in a Bath will frequently procure an extraordinary Heat, a rapid Pulſe, mighty Fluſhings, not any ways unlike thoſe Accidents

we find in a Febricitant Man, in his Diſcumbiture; yet were this Perſon to be treated as a Febricitant, *viz.* with Bleeding and Bliſtering, and the like, as is the common Practice in Feveriſh Caſes, his Life would be moſt miſerable, ſince his Phyſician muſt attend him always as cloſe as the Shadow does his Body, for the curing thoſe ſuppoſed Devils, which the innocent Non-naturals inevitably bring upon him. Now if this Definition be ſo deficient and unaccountable, what muſt the Practice on this Definition be but pernicious, or elſe uſeleſs, either deſtroying the Body, or emptying the Purſe; and ſo leaving him fuller of the Diſeaſe than before: On this Definition, the Indication for the Pharmaceutick part requires ſuch Things as refrigerate, and mitigate, and overcome this Heat which is thus enkindled and præternatural, and ſo depraving the Actions of Life and Motion. The thorough Nature and Energy of thoſe Things we call Coolers, we are ignorant of; and therefore, if after the Uſe of thoſe Things we reckon ſo the Patient ſurvives, 'tis no Fault

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of the Doctor's. I ſay, poor Man, 'tis not his Fault if the Patient lives, for he, good Soul, with his Notion of Coolers, does as much as in him lies, to ſtop the Motion of the Blood, and that becauſe the immediate Origin of Life it ſelf is nought. But Heat procured from Motion, this certainly is ſhooting at the Deer, and killing the Man; for let ſuch an Arrow flie as this ſhould be, he wants for a Cooler, you'd ſee it fledg'd with Death, as ſure as the Sun ſhines at Noon-day: 'Tis a Mercy then he knows not a right Cooler; if he did, he would be miſchievous as a Plague, and fatal as the Biting of a Serpent. I remember a remarkable Obſervation of *Hildanus*, of a robuſt, labouring-like Fellow, who, when a Town was a fire, employ'd himſelf amongſt the reſt, to quench the Rage, which was ſo violent, that to the great Hazard of periſhing by the Flames did theſe Men venture; that were thus employ'd to prevent their being catch'd by the Flames, care was taken to plant Engines to that Advantage, as might ſpout Water on the Labourers, to cool their

Cloaths and Fleſh; this Perſon, of whom the Obſervation is made, being in an exceſſive Heat and Sweat, was from the Engines plyed with their Coolers to the Purpoſe; for, no ſooner was this Perſon from his Labour, but went Home to Bed, and next Morning had throughout his Body a Gangreen and Cadaverous Fleſh; and all this from the cooling Water alone, chaining up the Blood in the Muſcular Fibres, and hindring it from Circulation. This Obſervation is too notorious to omit any Evaſion; and I bring it to ſhew every Man is a Sufferer in ſome like meaſure, that is under the Misfortune of ſuch an Hypotheſis; only, perhaps, there is not always ſuch an Occular Demonſtration for it, nor ſo plain and manifeſt a Prophaſis in every Circumſtance, to prove the apparent Danger, and dolorous Conſequence of ſuch Means and Maxims: For, if we conſider the Quickneſs of the Pulſe in Fevers, together with Pains of of the Head, and Soreneſs in every Part of the Body, and all the Effects beſides of a Febricitant Body, we find Stoppages enough, and to too many without

out their Coolers, to make us fear great Danger, and always ſuſpicious of the worſt of Evils, even Death it ſelf. As for the Celerity of the Pulſe, that certainly muſt be from ſome Straitneſs and Contraction of the Veſſels, *quoad Latera*, by reaſon of ſome Heterogeneous Body, from the fluid Blood, got into thoſe Veſſels, and by their Bulk forcing the Fluid into a narrower Channel; as Dirt or Sand on the Banks of Rivers reſtrain the Current; or like the Rays of Light in a Burning-glaſs, which by more intimate Unition become mighty powerful and dextrous; as by the wonderful Effects we may eaſily diſcover this muſt be allowed, unleſs you'll grant ſome greater Quantity of Blood, full 'twice as much, ſuitable to the Ryſhmus of the Pulſe in Feveriſh Bodies, as was before in the ſame Bodies when ſane and uncorrupted, which no Phyſician can allow; for, upon Suppoſition that the Pores of the Body are then ſhut up, for which Cauſe the Miaſmata's and Habitus of the Body are recoiled upon the Blood, and conſequently augment it, and ſwell it as Rain

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does Rivers; though no manner of Sence can or muſt perſwade us to believe all this, yet conſidering the uſually large and ſenſible Evacuations, as Diarrhæa's, Vomitings, Sweats, *&c.* which in thoſe Caſes happen; thoſe Evacuations we ſay are equivalent to the Halitus, detained by the Pores of the Body, being ſhut up; nay, they muſt be far *ſuperant* (Maugre all the Obſervations of the Staticks) and the impriſon'd Halitus; and that for this Reaſon, becauſe there is no Univerſal Swelling, nor any ſenſible Action of the Bulk of the Body obſerv'd in any Fevers, either Acute or Cronick, except Malignants and Peſtilential, which belong not to this Treatiſe, whatever may be pretended by ſome Eagle-ey'd Men to have obſerv'd in thoſe Caſes, or gather'd by Conſequence, by the Soreneſs and Load that then ſeems to be upon the Muſcles: Yet, be they pleaſed to conſider that what is ſpent upon the Fleſh, is loſt in the Channel of Blood, like the Sea, what it gain in one place, it muſt loſe in another, being not able to afford Spring-Tides in all places at one and the

the ſame Hour; Let their Pretenſions be what they pleaſe, they cannot deny, but many Parts in the Increment grow flaggy and looſe, and in *Articulo Mortis* a ſeeming loſs of Subſtance appears, as the Sharpneſs of the Noſe, the Hollowneſs of the Orbit of the Eye, do moſt wofully demonſtrate: So if this be obſerv'd, the Blood ſeems rather diminiſhed, and abundantly leſſened, and is perverted into ſomewhat different from its former Mode and Figure, *viz.* of a Fluid, which requires Extenſion; 'tis become a thick, heavy Lump, compact and ſolid, which takes up and requires leſſer room and ſpace than before. The true Aitiology of the Celerity of the Pulſe is a Work for the greateſt Philoſophers; 'tis enough for me to conſider, that as Death is nought, but the grand and ultimate Bar to Motion; ſo muſt every Diſeaſe agree in the Genus, with Death it ſelf, and differ only in Point of Time and Degree, from the grand and ultimate Bar to Motion, even Death it ſelf: And now I hope by this time, we know what their Coolers mean, and what in abſtracted

ſtracted Notion, we muſt conclude of their Energy, even an Explotion from all Hypotheſes, wherein the Life of Man is concern'd. Let the Philoſophers take the Diſpute to themſelves, and be content innocently to bandy it in the Schools, where there is no Blood ſpilt, nor any thing elſe but Time: For, already innumerable are the Errors and Evils that have been brought upon the World, by allowing the Principles of the Schools, in the Schools of Phyſick: The World, though five thouſand Years old and more, had the pretence of Phyſick almoſt coeval with its ſelf; yet has not ſhewn a true Foundation of it ſcarce more than fifty or ſixty Years. The Builders which are the Chymiſts alone, have not ſquared to the Baſis; but have bewildred us with their Principles and Diviſions, as much as the Peripateticks did before. But we ſhall now content our ſelves with the beſt Reaſonings and Obſervation we can make on this preſent Treatiſe of a Conſumption: Which is,

Definition.

Definition.— A waſting of the whole Body, by ſome ſenſible Evacuation from the Lungs.

A Feaver, and a great Ptyaliſmus; together with an Inveterate Cough, are the almoſt conſtant *con commitants & propria quarti modi* of this Diſtemper, and ſhall be conſidered in their due Places: Mean while we are to examine the Genus and Difference of this Definition, in Oppoſition to the Deſcription other Men have given of it: 'Tis very rare to be found in any Author, without a heavy Charge and Complaint againſt the Lungs, as if thoſe Parts, by reaſon of ſome Male Conformation, gave Riſe to the preſent Malady: Whereas the Lungs in many Bodies Diſſected on this Occaſion, have been found innocent and free from that Ulcer pretended to be generated there in Conſumptive Bodies: Sometimes, indeed, we may allow a Laceration of the Veſicles of thoſe Parts, as in caſe of a direful Hemoptiſis, it many times happens, which proceeds from an over Plethora of thoſe Lodgments of the Blood;— but not always attending the

the preſent Caſe, is to be exploded from the Difference already given.

The wonderful Expectoration, and that for ſo long a Time, ſeems to indicate an over Diſtention of thoſe Veſſels, cauſed by ſomewhat very Troubleſome and Miſchievous, till it be thrown off by frequent Coughings through the Ductus of the Trachea, whereby the Part is eaſed and relieved for a Time, by a Truce only, and not by Peace; for there is a *continuum Generans* left behind, which as ſoon as it is recruited with a freſh Supply, renews the Aſſault, and ceaſes not till it be forced out by Trachea Ductus, as before.

By Expectoration alone, frequently more than the weight of the Body is expended; and this is not hard to be underſtood, when we conſider Expectoration, and that very large is the Work of every Day for ſix or eight, ſome few Months more, or leſs, without Intermiſſion or Abatement; yet are we not to underſtand thereby, as if the Lungs were the only Paſſives in this Caſe; for all the Parts ſuffer and waſte alike, the Head and the Feet partake of the middle

middle of the Body, and the Diſcraſie of the Blood, is the ſame in all, only by reaſon of ſome proportion of Figure, it has to the Pores of the Air-Veſſels, it follows the Courſe of its Fibres, and Lodges where it finds the moſt agreeable Reſt, and Neceſſity.

'Tis a worthy Query, why a putrid Synochus, where the ſmall Veſſels are moſt affected, (the Lungs, where uſually the greateſt Veſſels are, remaining free) ſhould kill in ſeven, fourteen, or one and twenty Days, and why in a Pthiſis, the great Veſſels as well as ſmall, being affected, the Patient ſhould ſurvive ſo many Months, as we uſually find they do? To this we anſwer, That the continual Evacuation, through the Lungs, is the alone Cauſe of the Tabid's Duration, and Life. — For, becauſe, by this Expectoration, the Lungs are diſcharged from the Burden, they groaned under before: The Travelling Blood therefore, has now more room, and is leſs obnoxious to Entanglements, and Stoppages, then it would have been, had the Expectoration not been made, whereas in a putrid Synochus,

the leſſer Veſſels, being affected, as thoſe of the Head and Limbs, and the Lungs being free, as we obſerv'd before, Nature has no ſuch Emunctuary in thoſe Parts, through which, ſhe can ſo certainly, and eaſily, diſcharge enough for the Preſervation of Life, and Continuance of the Motion of the Blood; But yet, if at any time, a Parotis, or other Critical Swelling ariſes, in a putrid Synochus, 'tis great hope, the Bitterneſs of Death is paſt, and all Clouds for that time are blown over, and away.

As Expectoration only, is the Cauſe of Continuance of Life, in Tabid Bodies; ſo does it continually require, a new Expence of Blood, for the Perpetuity of the Work; even to the laſt Drop, that is capable of Motion. There cannot be ſuppoſed any intimate Mixture of Chyle and Blood, becauſe the Blood throws off every thing, ſo ſoon after its being taken into the Body, either by a Diarrhœa, or Vomiting, or dreadful Sweatings, at Night, which ways exceed the Tant-a-mount, by ſome Degrees, of what we introſum'd, but a few Hours before; ſo that the Blood

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ſpends ſomewhat of its own Stock every Day, and lives upon the waſting Remainder; (ſome very little part of the Aliment excepted) 'till it be ſwallow'd up in that Gulph of Flegm, that gives a *Quietus*, to its Motion, for evermore. How far the Blood is corrupted, or perverted, in this Caſe, will allow different Reaſonings, and fine Arguments, by reaſon of the various Degrees of Gluten, that is thrown off through the *Aſpera arteria*, by Expectoration: Withal, we muſt allow, though the Courſe of a Phthiſis be uſually ſhort of a Year, by ſome Months; yet, we muſt obſerve on t'other hand, that it will take off ſome Perſons, ſome conſiderable Portion of Time, ſooner than the uſual Courſe, or Stage, of the Diſtemper, is by virtue of the firſt Impetus of Corruption, or Degree of Violence, it firſt ſeizes them withal.

And of an extraordinary Degree of Violence, in the Corruption of the Blood, in this Caſe, I have ſeen a moſt demonſtrative Inſtance: A Man of Thirty Years of Age, and upwards, was through too much neglect of himſelf,

ſeiz'd with ſo violent a Cold, that immediately, though of an Athletick Body, he became enervate; and withall, labour'd under all the Symptoms of a Tabid Body, to a Degree, beyond all the Obſervations, I ever yet could make of Conſumptive Bodies, even when they were in the Jaws of Death; for, beſides all the reſt of the Maladies he underwent, in a high Meaſure, his Expectoration was extream, and ſo intolerably fætid, as no inveterate Ulcer could exceed it, though near a Gangreen, and utmoſt Peril of Life: I need not conclude, it was from any Ulcer ſo ſuddenly produc'd in the Lungs, but rather from a bare Perverſion of the Blood, and other Humours of the Body; as we find in Cadaverous Fleſh, when 'tis expos'd to ſome Tempers of Air, eaſily contracts an ungrateful Odour, which our Senſories cannot well undergo.—— I ſcarce remember a more ungrateful Smell from a dead Body, and though I certainly know peſtilential and malignant Diſtempers, (thoſe Thunder-bolts to Nature, that cut Men off preſently) cauſe the Blood to ſuffer in the higheſt

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Degree of Degeneracy; yet, ſcarce is the Author to be found, that relates more of a Fætor in thoſe Caſes, than this Example mentions to us.

What we were wont to call, the Recrements of the Blood, (amongſt which Flegm is reckoned) is here the Blood it ſelf, in Subſtance and Quantity, under this Diſcraſie and Diſaſter; which, indeed, is in ſo great a meaſure perverted and degenerated to ſuch a Degree, as far exceeds all your celebrated Receipts, and Practice that is ordinarily ſhown, in this Caſe, to make a Regreſs, to the Habit of the Body, from that almoſt Privation, the ſuffering part, to wit, the Blood undergoes, in this Perplexity.

I would not be underſtood, as if this Caſe were incurable, but I mean, that this hardened Flegm cannot be comminuted by the higheſt Liſt of Practice, that has now obtain'd amongſt all the Pretenders, to the Cure of this Evil;— Not ſo comminuted, I ſay, as to remix with the more fluid part of the Blood, but is by them ſent away, as a Pepaſmus, pretending, by the ſame Ex-

pectoration, to preſerve that part of the Blood, that is yet capable of Motion and Life, from ſtriking on the ſame Rocks and Shelves, the other parts had done before. Whereas by this Pepaſmus, they pretend we ſee nothing leſs, than perfect Life, exhauſted and diminiſhed, the Weight of the Body, many times over-ſpent, and the laſt Drop ready, and neceſſitated to the ſame Corruption, and Expectoration as the firſt.

Of the Inefficacy of this Method, by way of Expectoration, is ſufficiently evident, and we perſwade our ſelves, that notwithſtanding this Fætor, and thoſe other direful Symptoms we ſpeak of, we ſee no Impoſſibility at all, why this unhappy Man was not as capable of a Cure, as one that has a cutaneous Ulcer, or has in any Limb contracted a Fætor, treatible by Manual Operation, and bare Surgeous Art.

The ſeveral Degrees of Corruptions, in the various Species of Things, is no leſs curious a Speculation, than the Ways of Preſervation of Bodies, if not the ſame; for, without the one, we can

can but blindly, and fortuitously perform the other, nor preserve the Body, on which we are concern'd, but at the greatest Uncertainty and Random.—— 'Tis the Work of many Tomes and Years, to consider the several Degrees of Corruption and Perfection, as they all deserve; and I wish, I may live to see it done, by the Hands of some few Men, who I'm sure will make Demonstration of most of what they write, and satisfie the Knowing part of the World, that *Democritus*'s Well is not bottomless to the industrious and sedulous Enquirer of Nature's Treasures;—— of this we may be abundantly satisfied, that the Qualities we are now speaking of, are as comprehensive, as the Objects of that Sense can be, which they effect in their *Genera*'s, and far more delightful in their Speculation, since we are assured, that the ultimate Corruption in some Species of Things, is as grateful and pleasing, as the most odoriferous Drug; while on the contrary, other Things in their Putrefaction are detestable, to an utter Aversion and Abhorrency, as most unpleasing and intolera-

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ble to our tender Senſory, and Nature.

The Fever that accompanies this Diſtemper, is called Hectical, *ab ἕξις habitus*, having enkindled the whole Maſs of Blood, and other Juices of the Body, even all the Stamina's of Life and Nature: — But by the Learned's leave, this is obtruding upon the World *verba pro farinis*; — here's Authority inſtead of demonſtrative Reaſon, and Bunches of Multitudes for revealed Truths: For, though I ſhould grant and allow, a Fever in this Caſe, yet I hope, they'll be pleas'd to let us know, what an Hectick is, and whether by any means, it may not be adapted to any other ſort of Fever, to be called Hectical, more properly, and Specifically, than to this: For, in this ſort of a Fever, we call a Conſumption, we find People for the moſt part Cold and Languid, and abundantly wanting the pleaſing Comforts of Heat and Warmth; as we ſhall ſee by and by: Moſt true it is, while the extream parts ſuffer, under a Fit of Exhorrency, the middle Region, like Fire in a reverberatory Furnace, can only re-

reflect upon it ſelf, to grow thereby the more intenſely Hot, not being able by reaſon of its Clauſure, to extend it ſelf any way, either for its own Liberty, or Refreſhment of other parts, that ſtand ſo much in need thereof; and by this Straitneſs, and this Impriſonment of the Blood, in the middle Region, they may apprehend ſome Cauſe for a Hectick, the Inflammation being ſo extream, and ſenſible in that part: Which, yet methinks, argues no more a Hectick, than a Phlegmon, or an Eryſipelas, in any Member, or Part, could do; for, in both thoſe Caſes, there is almoſt an intolerable Inflammation, there is the Blood chain'd up, with a *non ultra*, *citrave*; and yet, he that ſhould pretend to be ſuch an Alpheiſt in Phyſick, as to call either of thoſe Hectick, might be rightly concluded, to have an Inflammation in his Brain, great enough to amount to a Phrenſie, and wants the Air, and Hellebore of the *Anticyra*'s to cure him.

Beſides, I look on Hectick, as importing ſomewhat Habitual, to be Univerſal like the Soul, all in all, and all in

in every part, and not Topical, as is this our Inſtance, where the Blood being pent in a ſtrait part, is forc'd to defraud all other places of its benign Streams, and pleaſing Reflections. But however, a Fever we allow it, and as ſuch, it differs from a Synochus, not only in the Duration of time, but likewiſe, becauſe it has long Intermiſſions of Heat; and then again, it differs from intermitting Fevers, becauſe it is wholly free from the Fit of Exhorrency; and beſides, is not obliged to the ſtrict Paroxiſms of Heat, and Cold, and Sweat, at certain Hours, as the Intermitting eſſentially is.

Whether the Paroxiſms of an Intermitting Fever depends on the *Succus Nutritius*, is not eaſily prov'd, nor credited: But thus much is certain, in our Caſe; — Our Paroxiſms of Heat, owe their Original, for the moſt part, to Things introſum'd, or other of the Non-naturals and Accidents, from without. 'Tis obſervable, that after eating, though a ſmall Pittance, which is as much as their poor Stomachs can diſpence withal, the Blood ſeems troubled,

bled, and appears in Scarlet Flushings, and greater Quantities in the extream Parts, than at other times it usually does, no less is observ'd, in Drinking, or Motion, the least of which, is some Violence to Tabid Bodies; the drowsie Blood is awakened, and shows a mighty Muster, and a more seeming numerous Force, than in Sane Bodies is commonly to be found: Now this Heat, and those Flushings, which continue a considerable time, are very rarely followed by any such Sweats, as we see are the constant Concomitants, and eternal Periods of intermittent Feavers, and Agues.

'Tis true, there are Sweats in Consumptive Bodies, more certain and constant, than any Paroxism again that belongs to this deplorable Evil; but as we said before, those Sweats are no ways depending, nor by any means consequent to those Heats, or Flushings we spoke of just now, but due purely to Sleep and Discumbiture; for, in Sleep, the Pulse moves not only faster than in vigilant Bodies, and consequently drives more Blood to the Habit of the

the Body; but the Weight and Warmth of the *Stragulæ* preſs the Muſcles extreamly, all which contributes to that Expreſſion, we call Sweat, and this as conſtant and periodical as Night it ſelf. After which Deluge of Sweat, (for 'tis in extream) the Body grows cold, and languid, and enervate, being ſo great a Sufferer, by the Loſs of ſo much Strength and Spirit; ſo that the extream Parts, ſeem to be left even Bloodleſs, till refreſh'd by means of the Non-naturals, or the like, it begins the Dance of Heat and Fury, as we ſaid before.

Thoſe are the conſtant Scenes, and this the uſual Prophaſis, during the whole Stage of this grievous Malady: As to that part of it, which reſpects the Fever; which, indeed, by reaſon of its Expence, and mighty Profuſion, were enough of it ſelf, to cauſe a Phthiſis, (though here it be only as a Concomitant, or ſomewhat Symptomatical,) as it frequently happens in long Quartane Agues; but yet, as if this were not enough to precipitate the Body to the Grave; beſide this mighty Expence and

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Profuſion, we have been talking of, there is frequently a *Diarrhæa Colliquativa*, and ſometimes a Lientery; wherein 'tis obſervable, that this Diarrhæa does not tread on the Heels, nor follow ſo cloſe the Introſumption of Meats, and Drinks, and the like, as the Feveriſh Heat and Fluſhings, we have been juſt ſpeaking of, certainly does, but has the Intermiſſion of ſome Hours, ſometimes four or five; the Time Dr. *Gliſſon* allows after Refection, for natural Stools, before it follows; yet, then the Miſchief is, 'tis more than ordinary fluid, and looſe, as if it were cauſed by Elaterium, or ſome poyſonous Purgation, inwardly taken.

This Diarrhæa diſheartens more Phyſicians, than all the other Symptoms, attending this Caſe, and makes them cry out with a *Conclamatum eſt*, all's in Deſpair, and irrevocably loſt and gone: Certain it is, the whole œconomy is diſturb'd thereby, eſpecially, if we go the old Way of Reckoning, three Digeſtions, then we muſt conclude an Error in the firſt Concoction cannot be corrected in the other two that follow;

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

and therefore, the Blood is too much burthen'd with an ungrateful Load, it knows not how to diſpoſe of, nor diſcharge; but ſuffers a Seceſſion of Parts, which is ever pernicious, in the Conſequence, to the ſuffering Creature, in its well-being of Life and Health; — pernicious, and ſometimes fatal it is, when it is a Diſeaſe of it ſelf, without the Adjuncts of any other Diſcraſie; But when 'tis the Conſequence of a greater Diſeaſe than it ſelf, as in this Caſe it is, it carries an *Ilias malorum* with it, and portends the greateſt Difficulty, if not Deſpair and Ruine; for it does not only accompany thoſe other expenſive Evacuations, we mentioned before, but through want of Appetite, the Body is denied the Recruits and Refreſhments, which ſhould ſupply the Place of the aforeſaid Profuſion; And no Wonder is it then, if thoſe Rivers of Blood and Juices are at laſt dryed up, ſince the Sea upon the ſame Occaſion, would become dry Land.

In a Word, a Diarrhæa is not only as miſchievous in this Confederacy, but ſomewhat more unnatural than any of the

the reſt; for here we have Water for Solid, we have Faintneſs inſtead of Appetite, we have a Deluge inſtead of the natural Flowings of Life and Well-being: If you compare it with Expectoration and Sweating, you'll find it more unnatural; for by Expectoration, of what ſoever it be, we find the Recrement much of the ſame Conſiſtence and Texture; we obſerve that Sweating is no more than Tranſpiration precipitated, and the Fugitive Miaſmata's being now collected, become obvious to Sence, as much as the Miaſmata's of Tranſpiration were to reaſon before: But in this of a Diarrhæa, thoſe Excrements that uſually were ſolid and compact, are now thin and fluid as Water. Neither is the Frame of the Lungs ſuch, nor the curious Texture of the Skin any way ſo made, as to comminute a thick Body into a Fluid; but on the contrary, their Frame is ſuch, as to elaborate thoſe Recrements they receive from a Fluid, to a Conſiſtence, before they ſend them forth by Excretion.

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To thoſe Sallies of Life, and almoſt conſtant Sluces of Tabid Bodies, we may add, as a Cataſtrophe, an Hæmoptyſis, which though it happens uſually not till the laſt Stages of this Diſtemper, yet equals them all in a direful Aſpect and Prognoſtick: In the other Profuſions, we mention'd even now, there are Recrements and elaborated Corruption, but in this, downright Blood and Life, Strength, Nectar and Spirit alone; as if Nature, giving up all for loſt, came forth unattended, and bluſh'd at the cruel Dealings of its offending and mortal Enemy. 'Tis then commonly it appears, when all its Channels are cramm'd with Corruption, and it ſelf forc'd (not without ſtrong Palpitations) to take that Paſſage, *Qua data porta.*— Thoſe are the Profuſions of Life, and thoſe the uſual Ways, by which Nature decays and flies away in Conſumptive Bodies, which we ſee are little inferior, to what we find in the moſt fatal and peſtilential Diſtempers; for in the Enumeration of the Evils that attend the Peſtilence, none ſeem more direful than Hæmoptyſis, and Hæmorrhages,

rhages, ſtrong Palpitations, and Syncopes, which ſometimes in this Caſe, may likewiſe be found, which if Nature alone, the Subject of Senſe; *viz.* of Pains and Eaſe, were to be conſulted, might paſs for Mercy, ſince they take away *Ex improviſo*, without the Warnings of Pains and Torture, while Tabid Bodies die by Peice-meals, and ſee themſelves cut down alive, by the Cruelty of thoſe Executioners.

Thus much of the Diſeaſe it ſelf, together with the Concomitants, and uſual Adjuncts which we meet with in the Courſe of this Diſaſter: We will next conſider the ſeveral Cauſes, both procatarctick and evident, from which this Malady may have its Origin, or Beginning: — But firſt, we may underſtand, that 'tis either Primary, without the Precedence of another Diſtemper, or elſe conſequential to ſome Diſtemper that has produc'd it, and by its Tyranny ſo perverted the Blood, as to cauſe this Malady in the Body, we call a Conſumption.

If we consider it as Primary, without the Precedence of another manifest Distemper, it proceeds from these following Causes:

First, From a natural Discrasie of the Blood it self, such as is *ex tradnce*, or in the Elements of Generation from the Parents, and is what we call a natural Consumption: — And this is so apparent, that whole Families have been prostrated, and that to a certain Number of Years, which was a *non ultra*, they could not by reason of the Infirmities of their Constitution pass over, and leave behind them: And this without any evident Cause, as is required, to the Reducing of an Athletick Body, to the like Case and Misery.

A Person of a macilent, but laborious Constitution, was seiz'd without any evident Sign of Error in the Non-naturals (which usually are the Causes in other Persons that labour under this Disease) with a horrid Hæmoptysis, as affrighted all the Spectators and Friends that were about him, and continued by Periods for some Days in that bloody Con-

Condition, with loſs of Appetite, *&c.* By the repeated Inſtances of ſome of his Companions, he addreſs'd himſelf to an old Woman, who ſtops the bleeding, which was preſently ſucceeded by a Hoarſeneſs, and ſmall Cough; for which he takes the Country Air, where he was delivered from thoſe troubleſome Companions; but returning again to *London*, he brought thoſe troubleſome Companions again with him, and relapſed to much the ſame Condition as before he went, bleeding excepted, he declined all further Means; for, that he too freſhly remembred the lamented *Exits* of Three or Four of his near Relations, who from Athletick Bodies, were reduc'd by an unhappy Conſtitution, even to Shadows of Humane Bodies, before they reach'd the Grave.

Indeed, this ſort of Conſumption, which is *a traduce*, is accountable to nothing but a ſlender, and a very weak Contexture of the Blood, either poſitively as to the Fibres, which being brittle and too terrene, after the exhauſting of ſo many Years, not only diminiſh themſelves, but become inſociable

ciable to all other Parts; or reſpectively in regard of the Mixture, are forc'd through length of Time, to forge that Contract, and Aſſociation irrecoverably, which before they had with other Parts, and to which they were united.

Secondly, This Diſtemper is produc'd from an evident adventitious Cauſe, and that uſually by the Air, or Meats, or Drinks, or Paſſions of the Mind: That 'tis produc'd by the Air, is known and acknowledg'd by the moſt vulgar and meaneſt ſort: The *Frigus Suſceptum* is a Stranger in no Country, nor Nation under the Sun. —— We live in a State of War not only among our ſelves, but even with the Elements; as if they (if any ſuch be allowable) do with one another thoſe very Things that incur our Senſes, *viz.* Earth, Water and Air, allowing them only for variety of Beings, that make up a Part of the World, thoſe very Things enjoy every one their reſpective Places only by Force and blind Neceſſity, and prey upon one another, as profeſs'd and irreconcilable Enemies; and on all other Things, as well as themſelves,

ſelves, taking Advantages of thruſting out, or preſſing too hard all ſuch Bodies as are within their Sphere.

Of the Elaſtick Power of the Air, ſuch ſtupendious Things are related, as now the poor, unhappy Philoſopher, of whom *Cicero* ſpeaks, is more pitied than blam'd, for eſteeming it a God;— for it like a Deity, can kill as well as make alive; witneſs the wonderful Effects of the Pneumonick Engines, and Neighbourhood of great Warlike Inſtruments of Death; and like a mighty Empire, were it not poiz'd by its own Weight, there is nothing in the World, but it would precipitate to Death and Deſtruction, quick as Lightning, or the Thoughts of the moſt active Soul in the World: And, although the wiſe Architect has confin'd it, and ſaid to it like the Sea; Thus far ſhalt thou go, and no further: — Yet ſuch is the Extenſiveneſs and Strugling of its very Being and Eſſence (and the Eſſences of Things we know GOD will never deſtroy) that through the minuteſt, and (to all other Things) imperviable Paſſages it extends ſelf, and rejoyces in the Expanſion and

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Liberty it can procure, though to the Ruine of other Bodies: And ſince it lies in wait, like a ſlumbring Lion, to ſeize that Body, which, by reaſon of the Tenderneſs of its Texture and Weakneſs of Frame, muſt either ſhrink, or give way to its Springineſs and Force; no wonder, if very oft the Blood of Humane Bodies, that by reaſon of its Fluidity, cannot be very compact and reſiſting, couch under the Load of a Force much greater than its own.

We have already ſaid, the Air has its *Æquilibrium*, as a Circumambient of Bodies, and nothing elſe to keep it from deſtroying thoſe Bodies to which it is a place; and therefore, if at any time, either ſide, or part of the Circumambient be pantherous and violent; as we find 'tis in the Caſe of Gun-powder, *&c.* we ſee all Bodies ſet in any Neighbouring Parallel, ſuffer thereby, and ſeem to complain of an unwonted Violence done unto them. And though, when the Cold does ſeize us, as often it will, when after great Agitation and Fatigue, the Body ſhall be expos'd, or by bare Seſſion in an Evening-Air, or by putting off

off Cloaths, or by walking in malevolent Winds; of which *Hippocrates* ſpeaks ſo Divinely: I ſay, in thoſe and many other Caſes, though in that inſtant we find no Alteration; yet ſhortly after, in a few Hours or Days, we may digitate the Cauſe, by complaining of Soreneſs and Thickneſs, and a thorough Indiſpoſition of the whole Body, and by recalling our Thoughts, point out that unhappy Moment which firſt began the Dance and Torture we at preſent feel:--- We find this ſo genèral, and to that degree, that the moſt Pancratick Bodies are not exempted, but frequently become the lamented Subjects of the Tyranny of this Circumambient, which we juſtly have made, and prov'd to be a Cauſe of this deplorable Evil.

Thirdly, Beſides the Air, there is another of the Non-naturals, *viz.* Aliments, Meat and Drink, that's very frequently an evident and moſt manifeſt Cauſe of this Conſumption: As 'tis ſaid by the Philoſophers, we are nouriſh'd by Things of like nature with our Conſiſtence; ſo ſure it is, we periſh and die daily

daily by what we are nouriſh'd. —— There is no Perſon, but after a Refection finds himſelf not only not ſo lightſome as before, but withal, very much in heat (except cold Weather be the Hindrance) that ſeems to proceed from ſome Reluctancy and Contention that is within, ſome difficulty the Blood finds in receiving the groſs Fibres of thoſe Foods we uſually eat. 'Tis the Obſervation of ſome very learned Men, that all the World, before the Floud, abſtain'd from the Fleſh of Animals, dedicating it to a more noble Deity than what dwells in the Belly, and temperating themſelves to a more delicious Variety of what the Earth, either of her ſelf, or by being cultivated, did produce, out-liv'd the now Wonder of half Decads of a Thouſand Years, even to that time, when the Thred of Life not wounded nor cut, but quite worn by Age and Time, brought them to the Grave in a good old Age, and Peace.—— This was the Golden Age, of which the Poets ſpeak of no acute Diſtemper then like a Chain'd Shot, to cut a Man in two, no Chronick to torment him, his

his Body was the leaſt of his Care, and Eaſe and Peace were inſeparable Jewels of his Life, becauſe he knew not how to deſtroy himſelf, and that Gluttony was a ſtranger to him.

Not only to the Quantity of Things introſum'd, but to the Quality, is imputable a great part of thoſe Miſeries, we every-where find Humane Nature oppreſſed withal; there are your *Dyſpepta* ſerv'd up to the Table every Day, and Death garniſh'd round in many diſguiſes. — There are but few that can digeſt Blood, and not many more that can away with the inherent Crudities, that are inſeparable from the Conſtitution and Being of Multitudes of Things, we daily uſe.

I know not why Antipathy ſhould be reckon'd an occult Quality, when a Perſon ſhall be ſenſible of the Vicinity of ſome diſagreeable Body, though nothing ſhall appear to Sight, or trouble him: Doubtleſs, from ſome former Injury receiv'd, either by himſelf or Parent, by this very thing which now by its diffuſed Miaſmata's alarms the Blood again, a dangerous and irreconcilable Enemy:—

Seldom, indeed, is there any greater hurt done in this Caſe of Antipathy, than raiſing ſome Diſorder and Diſquietude in the Blood, which by this means is ſufficiently forewarn'd of meddling with what it knows is averſe to its Nature and Well-being; the Danger is then only when we either greedily take in ſuch Things as are either crude of themſelves, or by ſome preſent unhappy Circumſtance of our Bodies, becomes ſo to us in that juncture of time only.

A young beautiful Virgin, the Child of moſt robuſt and hail Parents, feeding one Night on Pidgeons, ſomewhat too green, fell into a grievous Vomiting and Looſneſs, and ſoon after grew Tabid irretrievably, notwithſtanding the beſt Application of Means could be procur'd for her.

A Man of a moderate Conſtitution, by eating heartily of Eels (though well prepared) greatly hazarded the Tone of his Blood, and with very great difficulty was ſav'd from an Atrophy caus'd thereby.

Thoſe

Thoſe are Inſtances to be pitied and deplored, becauſe thoſe were but ſingle Acts, not voluntary Habits of Gluttony and Luxury, and would have been avoided, either by a Pre-experiment, or preſent Counſel of Abſtinence therefrom, while others, rich and luxurious, ſet no Boundaries to their Deſires, but ſatiate with the preſent Dainties, are quick in the Purſuit, and daring in the Entertainment of other Novelties, they are altogether ignorant of.

'Tis in this Caſe, methinks, a great Advantage to be poor and needy, to eat the Bread with Care, and digeſt it with Labour; the Savoury Appetite is a greater Mark of the Deity's Favour, than the mighty Treaſure of the luxurious Man; who like *Tantalus* is ſet in the midſt of Viands, but cannot taſte, he is beſet with Delicacies, but for a Curſe and Reproach, as no way belonging to him; — *Nulla aconita bibuntur fictilibus, tunc illa time cum poſula ſumis gemmata*, &c. The Cottage fears no Poyſon, the Earthen Pot is fill'd from the Fountain, whilſt their Bowls of emboſt Gold carry Death with them; and

every Draught is as much Poyſon taken into the Body, in very deed.

This Crapula has deſtroyed more than Wars or Plague; and though the Miſchiefs that ariſe from Edibles are very many; yet, what ariſe from Drinks are innumerably many more; they are like the Caterpillar and Locuſt, what the one ſpares the other devours, if they are let looſe on the Subject of their Prey. Every one that has ſubjected himſelf thus miſerably to a boundleſs Luxury, endangers his Health as well as Reputation.

When this languiſhing Diſtemper, a Conſumption, is conſequential to ſome other Diſeaſe, it is to be duely conſider'd accordingly, that we may ſtrike at the Root of it, on which it grows. *Sic quoniam variant Morbi variabimus artes.*

Melancholy is often a Cauſe of this Diſtemper: For, a troubled Spirit, who can bear? Sad Thoughts gather together in anxious Troops, to afflict the Diſtreſſed; every Perſon being juſt as unhappy as Thoughts ſuggeſt: We find our bleſſed Saviour himſelf complaining

ing of it: But be what will the Parent of it, Obſtructions are the conſtant Concomitants, or Introductives of it, evident from Reaſon and Experience. It is obſervable, ſome very few Days before Conſumptive Perſons expire, their Coughing and Spitting ceaſes; for, the Blood then being extreamly leſſened by ſeveral Profuſions, heretofore mentioned, can now ſend no further Supply, for a Maintenance thereof; ſo ſoon after the immortal Soul takes a Departure from its corruptible Manſion.

A Perſon taking Cold, by lying on the Graſs, ſoon after was ſeiz'd with a violent Coughing and Spitting, which continued for ſome Weeks; he had likewiſe expenſive Sweats in his Sleep, together with Loſs of Appetite, and a viſible Waſting of his Fleſh: He was treated as followeth;

℞ *Sulphuris Antimonii*, gr. v. *Elect. e Saſſaphras*, ℥j. *M. ut fiat Bolus una vice Sumendus.*

It gave him Three Vomits, and Two Stools.

The next Day he had about Eight Ounces of Blood taken from his Arm; and the Day following he began to take Pills Morning and Night, and a reſtorative Drink afterwards.

℞ *Pulv. Piperis albi*, ℥iij. *Vitrioli Martis*, ℥ſs. *Balſami Sulphuris aniſati*, ℈ſ. *Laudani Liquidi*, *Cydoniat.* gut. xl. *Extract. Gentianæ*, q ſ. *ut fiat maſſa pro Pil. Medicat. Magnitud. Doſ.* N° iv. *bis in die.*

℞ *Rad. Sarſaparillæ* ℥iij. *Fol. hederæ Terreſtris Manip.* N° iij. *coq. in Aquæ fontis* ℔vj. *ad Dimid. partis Conſumptionem, doſ.* ℔ſs. *omni mane & nocte poſt Pilulas.*

He continued taking the Pills and Drink for the Space of Three Weeks, during which time he daily grew better: And was at laſt reſtored to his former Health.

A young Man was taken with an Acute Conſumption, by over-heating his Blood with too much Exerciſe, and expoſing his Body ſoon after to the Air, by ſleeping on a Bench: He was firſt taken with a Fever, afterwards with a violent Coughing and Spitting, which held him for ſome time, and daily encreaſed upon him. He requiring my Aſſiſtance, I firſt adviſed him to part with about Ten Ounces of Blood; and at Night to take the following Sudorifick Draught:

℞ *Aq. Theriacalis*, ℥iij. *Syr. de Meconio*, ℥vj. *M. hora ſomni Sumend.*

The next Day he appeared to be ſomewhat better, and his Cough ſomewhat palliated.

Repetatur hauſtus hac nocte ſumendus.

After which, being apparently amended, I adviſed the following:

℞ *Entis Veneris*, ℥ij. *Extract. Centaur. minor.* q. ſ. *ut fiat maſſa pro Pil.* N° xij. *Cap.* iij. *Omni mane & nocte.*

℞ *De-*

℞ *Decoct. Amari sine Senna,* ℔j. *add. Tartari Vitriolati,* ℥ij. *Dos.* ℥iv. *bis in die post Pilulas.*

℞ *Syrup. de Meconio papav. Errattic. ana,* ℥ij ſs. *Ol. Amygdal. dulc.* ℥j. *Sacchari penidiati,* ℥ij. *Spr. Sulphuris p. Campan,* q. ſ. *ad Gratum Saporem M. Cochleatim Sumend. Urgente tuſſe.*

This Method was continued about a Fortnight, to his great Relief; about which time, being taken with a violent Looſeneſs, he took the following Clyſter:

℞ *Lactis Vacc.* ℥xiv. *Confect. Fracaſtorii,* ℥j. *M. ut fiat enema tepid. injiciend. hora quarta Pomeridiana.*

℞ *Confect. de Hyacinth.* ℥ij. *Terræ Japonicæ, croci Martis aſtring. cum,* ℥ſs. *Theriac. Venet.* q. ſ. *ut fiat Bolus hora ſomni Sumendus.*

℞ *Syr.*

℞ *Spr. Cinnamomi,* ℥ss. *Aquæ Cerm. Quercus,* ℥jssi. *M. ut fiat hauſtus poſt bolum ſumendus. Repetatur enema Pomeridiana ſequente injiciend. etiamq. Bolus & hauſtus hora ſomni ſumend. Bibat pro potu ordinar. Decoct. Alb. ſequent.*

℞ *Decoct. Alb.* ℔iij. *Spr. Cinnamomi.* ℥iv. *Syr. è Succo Cydoniorum,* ℥iij. *M. ad uſum dictum.*

℞ *Croci Martis aſtring.* ℥ij. *Balſami Perv.* ℥ss. *Conſervæ fructi Cynosbati* q. ſ. *ut fiat maſſa pro pil.* № xviij. *capiat,* iij *ſ. ter in die horis medicinalibus.*

℞ *Cortic. Granat. confract.* ℥j. *flor. Balauſt.* ℥j. *roſar. rubrar. M. j. Cinnamomi acuti contuſ.* ℥j. *coquantur ſimul in Aquæ fontis,* q. ſ. *ad* ℔ij. *colaturæ ad Syr. de Roſis ſiccis Myrtin. ana,* ℥jss. *Spr. Cinnamomi,* ℥iiij. *M. & capiat,* ℥iiij. *ter in die poſt pilulas.*

℞ *Lac-*

℞ *Laudani Liquidi Cydoniati* ℥ij. *capiat gutt.* viij. *nocte maneq. in hauſt. potus ordinarij.*

By this Method, his Looſneſs was taken away in ſome few Days. I then Adviſed the following:

℞ *Salis Martis*, ℈iiij. *Aquæ Roſarum dam.* ℔ß. *M. doſ. Cochlear. j. omni mane in hauſt. fortis decoctionis Centaurij minoris.*

℞ *Laudani Lond.* ℈j. *Balſami Peru.* ℥ß. *Balſami Sulphuris aniſat.* ℈ij. *pulr. cubeb. piperis long. ana*, ℥j. *extract. Gentianæ*, q. ſ. *ut fiat maſſa pro pil.* N° lx. *capiat*, iv °. *quaq; nocte.*

I alſo adviſed him to the Country Air. Accordingly he went, and in ſome Time after, return'd to Town in perfect Health. About Eight Years ſince, a Gentleman, living at *Peterborough*, in *Northamptonſhire*, from Melancholly and great Anxiety of Spirit, had brought on himſelf a Conſumption; ſome few Things he had taken in *London*,

don, by the Advice of a Phyſician, but daily grew worſe and worſe. I meeting with him here, adviſed him to go into *Northamptonſhire* (which if I miſtake not) was his Native Place, aſſuring him, that Medicines would have much better Effect on him there, then in *London*; a Place, which when well, he did confeſs, did never agree with him: Having at that Time my ſelfa Dwelling-houſe within Sixteen Miles of him. He deſired me to take Care of him; accordingly he went into the Country, where I ſoon viſited him: He had a moſt violent Cough, eſpecially in the Night time, and ſpit great Quantities of purulent viſcous Phlegm; and when ever he ſlept or ſlumbred, he fell into faint and expenſive Sweats, was for the moſt part Cold and Languid in the extream Parts, as Hands and Feet, a Pain in his Side; was much waſted, and had a Hippocratick Face. I begun with him, as followeth:

℞ *Pulr. Corticis Winterani cubebar. piperis longi ana*, ℥j. *Salis Martis* ℥ß. *Balſami Sulphuris aniſat*, ℥ij. *Laudani*

dam Liquidi Cydoniat. gutt. xl. *extr. Gentianæ*, q. f. *ut fiat Massa pro Pilulis Medietatis magnitudinis Capiat*, iv. *bis in die.*

After taking of which he was somewhat better.

Reper. Pil. Specifici. sine sale Martis sumend. ut antea.

℞ *Limatur. Martis crudi*, ʒiv. *Caryophillorum, Macis, Zinziberis incis. ana*, ʒj. *Radic. Gentianæ incis.* ʒiij. *Vini albi*, ℔ij. *Mucer. in Balneo Mariæ spatio Septimanæ sæpe agitando, post residentiam filtra ad usum. Dos. Cochlear.* vj. *Nocte Manecq; post Pilulas.*

The Pills and Steel-Wine he continued taking for a Month, or Five Weeks, and was recover'd thereby to a great Degree; but presently returning to *London* again, his former Symptoms encreased daily, which soon obliged him to leave the Town, in hopes the Country Air alone might relieve him: As I remember *Norfolk* was the Place,

Place, where he ſtaid about a Month; and in his return to *Peterborough*, call'd upon me, at my Houſe in *Wisbich*, in a very weak and bad Condition; he again implored my Aſſiſtance, I endeavoured to do him all the Service I could, by the frequent Adminiſtration of Spices, Chalybeates, Opiates, Sarſaparilla Drinks, Milk-waters, *&c.* as I ſaw occaſion; but not finding any thing to avail, I declared my Opinion of his Caſe, to be incurable: He afterwards conſulted the ingenious Dr. *Denham*, the younger, of *Stamford*, in *Lincolnſhire*, who remarking the extream weak Condition he was in, adviſed him to lay aſide all Medicinal Compoſitions, and betake himſelf to the drinking of the *German* Spaw-water; but growing weaker and weaker, he left off the Uſe of the Spaw-water, and drunk Aſſes Milk to his dying Day, which was ſoon after.

This Gentleman, on whom this Obſervation is made, liv'd under this Diſtemper about Eleven Months, which was longer than I ever could obſerve any one to continue, where the Diſeaſe

terminated in Death. I remember, that he told me, that he had been troubled with a Cough, and frequent Spitting of purulent Matter for ſeveral Years; but without any evident Decay, or Diminution of his Strength or Fleſh, or Loſs of Appetite, except within the aforeſaid time; and, until that appears, I think, we cannot properly pronounce any Perſon to be in a Conſumption.

A Country Farmer, near *Wisbich*, in the Iſle of *Ely*, upon the going off of a Fever, fell into a Cachexia, and ſoon afterwards grew Tabid: I gave him ſome Pills compoſed of Spices, Balſam of Sulphur, *Aniſated*, *Ens Veneris*, *Liquid Laudanum*, and Extract of *Gentian*, drinking a Decoction of *Sarſaparilla*, and *Hedera Terreſtris* after them. Likewiſe, I ordered him a middling ſort of Drink, to be brewed for him, with good ſtore of *Hedera Terreſtris*, to be put into the Copper with the Malt; and in a ſmall time, he regain'd his former Health.

A poor Woman at *Boſton*, in *Lincolnſhire*, by taking Cold, was ſeized with a great Pain in her Side, and Difficulty of Breathing, which was ſoon followed with a great Coughing, Spitting and Sweating at Night, in her Sleep; ſhe was much alter'd in her Countenance, and evidently decay'd, and waſted every Day: She took much the ſame Pills as the other, drinking after them an Infuſion of *Semen Sinapi* in Stale-beer, which ſoon took off her Pain in her Side, and much abated the other Symptoms. Laſtly, I gave her the following Electuary:

℞ *Pulv. Herbæ Roriſmarini in Clibano ſiccat.* ℥ß. *Mellis Deſpumati*, q. ſ. *ut fiat Electuarium Capiat quantit. nucis Moſchatæ ter quaterve in die.*

By which, her Coughing, Spitting, and Shortneſs of Breathing, was totally taken away.

A Husbandman near *Downham*, about Ten Miles distant from *Wisbich*, in the Isle of *Ely*, from frequent taking Cold, at last grew Consumptive; he cough'd, and spit purulent Phlegm very much, especially in the Night time; had faint Sweats in his Sleep; complain'd also of a Stoppage at his Stomach, and Pain in his Side; he was much wasted when first I saw him. I advised the following:

℞ *Pulv. Piperis albi*, ʒiij. *Balsami Peru.* ʒß. *Laudani Liquid. gut.* xl. *Extract. Gentianæ*, q. s. *ut fiat Massa pro Pilulis*, N° xxxvj. *Capiat* iv. *quaq mane & nocte superbibendo Cochlear.* vj. *Vini Chalybeati cum Aromatic. parat.*

Upon this he mended apace; for his ordinary Drink, he made use of a plain Decoction of *Sarsaparilla*, and *Hedera Terrestris*, without the Adjunct of any other Ingredient; and, in about Six Weeks time, he was restored to his former Health. For a Restorative Dyet, I advised him to a strong Broath, made

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of the Lean of a Leg of Pork, and ſeaſoned very high with a great Quantity of Pepper, and moderately with Salt.

A near Neighbour of mine, now living, about Ten Years ago, was far gone in a Conſumption, he was cured by a ſtrong Decoction of Spices, *Cortex Peru* intermixt with *Chalybeates*, and *Opiates*.

I could inſert more of the like Nature, and cured much after the ſame Manner; but, for Brevity ſake, I ſhall omit them.

We ſhall next inſert a *Materia Medica*, from which an experienc'd Perſon may form ſuch Compoſitions, as are ſuitable to the Cauſe, Symptoms, and Conſtitution of his Patient, *viz.*

Radix Jalapæ, vel Mechocannæ nigræ, Rhabarbari, allii, Sarſaparillæ, Chinæ, Enulæ Campanæ, ſymphyti, eringii, Capparum, ari, Raphani ſylveſtris, Gentianæ, Zinziberis.

Folia Satureiæ, Cardui benedicti, Centaurii Minoris, absinthii vulgaris, Thymi, Majoranæ, Salviæ, anthos, Hyssopi, Tussilaginis, Capillorum Veneris, Hederæ Terrestris Pulegii.

Cortex Peru, Tamariſci. Balſam. Peru, Crocus Britanicus, limaces, Ichthiocolla, Viperæ, Ambragiſea, Terra Japonica, Aloes, Succotrina, capita papaverum alborum. Piper nigrum, Macis, Mars trud. Flores Roſarum Rubrarum. Balauſtiarum, Semina Aniſi, cannabis, recentis, ſinapi. Aquæ Minerales, vinum Scillitticum, Oxymel Scillitticum, Pil. de Cynogloſſa, Laudanum Londinenſis, Elixar Proprietatis, Balſamum Sulphuris Aniſatum Tinctura Balſami Sulphuris Aniſati, Spiritus Sanguinis Humani, Sulphur Antimonii duratum, Sal Martis ens Veneris, Sal Nitri, Tartarum Vitriolatum, &c.

But, before we take our leave of this Treatiſe, we cannot omit taking Notice of a general Error among many People, as to the Duration of a Pthiſis, or Conſumption, which they alledge often to be of many Years continuance; and are not wanting, in relating

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Inſtances and Examples of that Kind: But, as we ſaid before, the uſual Stage of it is (for the moſt part) ſhort of a Year, but never beyond, as ever we could obſerve on many Inſtances, but what terminated within that time, either in a State of Health or Mortality; for, though ſome People may cough and ſpit a Quantity of Flegm for ſeveral Years together, yet, while their Apetite remains reaſonably good, their Digeſtion laudable, and are free from any of the other Profuſions and Expences of Nature, incident to this Caſe, without any ſenſible Decay of the Body, as to Bulk or Strength, they can in no wiſe be properly ſaid to be in a Conſumption, although inclinable thereto, and on the leaſt Occaſion may ſlide into a Confirmation of it.

In a Word, Conſumptions are to be cured (where the Party is not too far gone) by Meaſures far different to thoſe of the Ancients, by a Method abſolutely free from all nauſeous Sweets, which clogs and vitiates the Stomach, and deſtroys the Appetite; and more fatal Coolers, which create Stoppages

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in the Blood, and cauſe it to ſuffer in the higheſt Degree of Degeneracy and Corruption. Briſk, active, attenuating Medicines, being the only Adequates, to cope with this Diſtemper; and ſhall often (contrary to all reaſonable Expectation) effect a Cure.

FINIS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUrging Pills, which Cure the *Venereal Diſtemper*, and *Scurvey*, without any manner of Confinement, or Diſturbance to the Body, and prevents the Infection from getting up into the Head; purges alſo the Head, Limbs, and Urinary Paſſages. At Three Shillings the Box, with Directions.

Dyet-Drink at Eighteen-pence the Quart, or on Papers of Ingredients to make it, at Eighteen-pence each Paper, which will keep without loſing their Vertue a long Time; the Drink is pleaſant and grateful to the Palate, cleanſes and ſweetens the whole Maſs of Blood, from the Scurvey and Venereal Infection: Alſo, the immoderate Uſe of *Mercury*, with Directions; ſuch as cannot be Confined, may be Cured without Fluxing, Danger, or Confinement. Thoſe who deſire it, may have it performed after the ſafeſt and moſt effectual Manner, by *T. Nedham*, at his Houſe, the *Surgeons* Sign, in *Windſor-Court*,

Court, in *Drury-Lane*, near the *Dog-Tavern*.

Note, He hath a particular Method, which ſpeedily and effectually Cures moſt inveterate Ulcers, in any Part of the Body, ſtubborn and rebellious Scabs, running Sores, or any Breaking out: Alſo, the *King*'s-*Evil*, all *Fiſtula*'s, that are curable, having ſufficiently experienc'd the ſame Abroad, in His Majeſty's Service, where no one Perſon was left by me uncured; and all People may generally expect a Certainty thereof, where there ſhall be a Poſſibility of it, by *T. N.* &c.